

得意型

英 語

〔注 意 事 項〕

1. 試験開始の合図^{あいず}があるまで、開かないこと。
2. 問題は①～⑧までで、11 ページにわたって印刷してあります。
ページが抜ける^ぬなどしていた場合には、試験監督^{かんとく}の先生に申し出ること。
3. 解答は、すべて解答用紙に記入し、座席番号・受験番号・氏名をもれなく、正確に記入すること。
4. 問題冊子の表紙にも、座席番号・受験番号・氏名を必ず記入すること。

座 席 番 号
—

受 験 番 号	氏 名

1 次の(1)～(5)の語の下線部の発音が〔 〕内のア～エの語の下線部の発音と同じものを選び、記号で答えなさい。

(1) broadcast

〔 ア. abbroad イ. boat ウ. road エ. coat 〕

(2) break

〔 ア. breakfast イ. great ウ. theater エ. stream 〕

(3) heard

〔 ア. heart イ. wear ウ. disappear エ. learn 〕

(4) bathe

〔 ア. champion イ. hammer ウ. hate エ. salmon 〕

(5) media

〔 ア. meter イ. experience ウ. present エ. accept 〕

2 次の単語で第2音節にアクセントがあるものを5つ選び、数字で番号順に答えなさい。

- | | | |
|----------------|---------------|----------------|
| 1. ty-phoon | 2. dis-as-ter | 3. op-er-a-tor |
| 4. pas-sen-ger | 5. ap-pe-tite | 6. rec-og-nize |
| 7. tech-nique | 8. dec-o-rate | 9. com-pete |
| 10. chal-lenge | 11. ob-serve | |

3 次の(1)～(7)の()に入れるのに最も適切なものをア～エの中から1つ選び、記号で答えなさい。

- (1) I always write () what I will buy on a piece of paper before going to the store.
ア. in イ. on ウ. down エ. off
- (2) Since I will have examinations next week, I feel very ().
ア. nervous イ. strange ウ. safe エ. legal
- (3) Jim lived in Japan when he was a high school student, so he is familiar () the names of some Japanese cities.
ア. in イ. on ウ. with エ. of
- (4) My mother doesn't () me to play baseball in the park because there are a lot of small children playing there.
ア. explain イ. allow ウ. let エ. drop
- (5) It () ten years since I first met Alice in Kyoto.
ア. has been イ. has passed ウ. is passed エ. passed
- (6) A : Do you know where Ken is?
B : He is in his room, () English.
ア. was studying イ. study ウ. studying エ. studied
- (7) Yumi and Yuko are twins. They are so alike that I can't () one from the other.
ア. say イ. find ウ. tell エ. watch

4 次の英語で書かれた算数の問題を解きなさい。

- (1) There is a school that has 400 students. 55% of the students are boys. How many boys and girls are there in this school?
- (2) Four teams, A, B, C, and D are going to play baseball games. In *a round-robin format, where each team meets every other team once, how many games will be held?
[注] a round-robin format 総当たり戦
- (3) You paid 1,000 yen for eight pens and received 80 yen in change. How much was one pen?
- (4) Karen's average score on her Japanese, science and social studies tests was 82. If her score in math is 58, what is her average score for all four subjects?
- (5) How many hours and how many minutes does it take to walk 7.35 km at a speed of 70 meters per minute?

- 5 次の英文は、オフィスを訪ねて来た女性と受付のケイト (KATE) の対話です。[A] ~ [E] の空所に入る最も適切なものを、あとのア～オの中から1つずつ選び、記号で答えなさい。ただし、同じ記号を2度使ってはいけません。

YOUNG WOMAN : Where is everybody? The office is empty.

KATE : It's the tea-break, madam. Can I help you?

YOUNG WOMAN : Yes, I'd like to see Mr. Pepper.

KATE : [A]

YOUNG WOMAN : Really? He said he would be free at 4 o'clock.

KATE : I don't think he has returned yet. But please take a seat. I'll go to his office and see.

KATE : (a minute later) No, he's not there, madam. Would you like to wait or shall I take a message?

YOUNG WOMAN : I'll wait.

KATE : [B] Would you like to read the paper?

YOUNG WOMAN : No, thank you. But I'd like a cigarette. Do you have one?

KATE : [C]

YOUNG WOMAN : That's OK. You're from abroad, aren't you? Do you like it here?

KATE : Do you mean England, or Pepper's company?

YOUNG WOMAN : [D]

KATE : I like England very much, and I like the office too, but are you a friend of Mr. Pepper's?

YOUNG WOMAN : Oh no!

KATE : Well, Mr. Pepper's very kind, but he makes us work too hard. He doesn't understand that women aren't as strong as men.

YOUNG WOMAN : You're quite right, my dear, I know! [E]

ア. I'm sure he won't be long, madam.

イ. Well, both.

ウ. I'm afraid Mr. Pepper is out, madam.

エ. I'm his wife!

オ. Sorry, I don't have any. I don't smoke.

- 6 次の英文を読んで、あとの1～11の中から本文の内容と一致するものを5つ選び、番号順に答えなさい。

An insect is a very small animal with six legs and a body with three parts. A spider is not really an insect because it has four pairs of legs and its body has only two parts.

Spiders have eight eyes or less, but they are not very good eyes and spiders do not see very well. They can smell and feel things very well so they do not need their eyes. They have little teeth and when they bite something, for example, an insect, poison goes from these teeth into the insect. The insect then cannot move and it may die. The spider then eats it. Some spiders can kill big animals in this way, but most spiders can kill only little insects.

When we think of spiders, we usually think of their webs. Many spiders make webs to catch insects. Webs are made of thin *strings which come out of the spider's body. The spider is very clever and its web is very beautiful. First, it makes the outside of the web. Then, it makes lines from the middle to the edges. Then, starting in the center, it makes many circles.

The web is sticky and when it is ready, the spider sits in the middle and waits. If a fly or another insect touches the web, it cannot get away. The spider feels the web move and walks across the web and kills the insect. The spider has oil on its feet and it can walk on the web without sticking to it.

Not all spiders make webs to catch insects. Some dig holes, go inside and make a cover for the hole. When an insect touches the cover, the spider jumps out of the hole and catches the insect.

Some spiders do not use holes or webs. They run after insects and catch them. Some spiders can *spit at other insects. The spit is sticky and when it hits the insect, it cannot move. But spiders have many enemies. Birds, bees and other bigger spiders often kill them. The next time you see a spider, look at it carefully.

[注] strings 糸 spit at ~ ~に唾をはきかける

1. A spider is not an insect because it has more legs and fewer body parts than an insect.
2. There are spiders with ten eyes.
3. When spiders try to catch other insects, they can see them well because all spiders have many eyes.
4. In order to kill other insects, spiders use poison, which comes from their teeth.
5. Spiders are so strong that most of them can kill big animals, using their poison.
6. Spiders' webs are made using leaves from trees, which are very easy for spiders to get.
7. When a spider makes its web, it starts making the inside first.
8. Spiders know that there is an insect in their web when they feel the web move.
9. Spiders are able to walk on the web because their feet are very soft.
10. Some spiders dig holes so as to catch other insects and they don't make webs.
11. Small spiders are often killed by other bigger spiders.

7 次の英文を読んで、あとの設問に答えなさい。

Chocolate is one of the most famous foods in the world. It has been a part of our food's history for thousands of years.

More than 2,000 years ago in Central America, the *Mayan people began having a drink made from cacao seeds. There was no sugar in America in those days, so they put spices like *chili peppers into the drink for flavor. It was called *xocolatl*, meaning bitter water. The Mayans used *xocolatl* for important *rituals, such as *religious ceremonies or weddings. They believed that drinking it would keep them healthy and cure illnesses. Cacao seeds became important in Central America.

In 1502, the Italian explorer, *Christopher Columbus went to *Nicaragua on his fourth voyage to America. He found that cacao seeds were used as money by the *Aztecs, but he didn't think that it was very important. It was only later, in the 16th century, that the Spanish explorer *Hernando Cortez saw the same thing. He thought cacao seeds were very important and brought *xocolatl* back to Spain. The Spanish people didn't like the bitter taste. They soon added other things to it, such as sugar and vanilla, to make it sweet.

This chocolate drink became popular in Spain, but it didn't spread to Europe. Nearly one hundred years later, a Spanish princess married the French king and made the chocolate drink fashionable. By the 17th century, the chocolate drink was very popular in France. A Frenchman opened the first chocolate house in London. Soon, chocolate drinks were sold everywhere in London. And then, English bakers began using chocolate in cakes. This was the first time chocolate was eaten.

In 1828, C.J. *Van Houten, a Dutch chemist, found a way to make *powdered chocolate when he tried to take out oil from cacao. This product was called "cocoa powder." In 1847, a British man named *Joseph Fry developed "eating chocolate." He made chocolate bars from cocoa powder, cocoa butter, and sugar. The first milk chocolate bars were sold by a Swiss company called Nestle. These bars were made by adding *condensed milk to Fry's chocolate bar recipe. Later, Fry's company, Fry & Sons, was bought by Cadbury. The last Fry & Sons' factory

was closed in 2011. In 1926, a *Belgian man created a chocolate company called Godiva. Today, Nestle, Cadbury and Godiva are the world's biggest chocolate companies.

Chocolate is still popular and *evolving these days. Go to your local chocolate shop and you might find chocolates filled with fruit jellies and even *flower petals. Food scientists have made chocolate sauces that can *harden in seconds, and chocolate bars that don't melt in hot weather. For people who cannot live without chocolate, scientists have added the smell and taste of chocolate to products like soap. Jacques Torres, a world famous *chocolatier, once said, "Chocolate is a magical product."

- [注] Mayan people マヤ族 chili peppers とうがらし
 rituals 儀式、祭式 religious 宗教的な
 Christopher Columbus クリストファー・コロンブス
 Nicaragua ニカラグア (中央アメリカの共和国)
 Aztecs アステカ族 Hernando Cortez エルナン・コルテス
 Van Houten, a Dutch chemist オランダ人の化学者であるヴァン・ホーテン
 powdered 粉末の Joseph Fry ジョセフ・フライ condensed milk 練乳
 Belgian man ベルギー人 evolving 進化している flower petals 花びら
 harden 固まる chocolatier ショコラティエ、チョコレート職人

問1 次の英文の () に入る適切な人物をそれぞれ下から選び、記号で答えなさい。

- (1) () found that cacao seeds were used as money and thought it was important.
 (2) The first cocoa powder was invented by ().
 (3) Nestle company used ()'s idea to make the first chocolate milk bars.

- ア. Christopher Columbus
 イ. C. J. Van Houten
 ウ. Hernando Cortez
 エ. Jacques Torres
 オ. Joseph Fry

問2 次の質問に対して、本文の内容に合うものを下から選び、記号で答えなさい。

(1) チョコレート飲料が、砂糖やバニラを加えて飲まれるようになったのは次のうちのどの時代ですか。

- ア. 15世紀
- イ. 16世紀
- ウ. 17世紀
- エ. 18世紀

(2) 現在、チョコレート会社として残っていない会社は次のうちのどれですか。

- ア. Cadbury
- イ. Fry & Sons
- ウ. Godiva
- エ. Nestle

(3) チョコレートの使われ方として本文で触れていないものは次のうちのどれですか。

- ア. 薬
- イ. お金
- ウ. 飲み物
- エ. 塗料

問3 次の質問に日本語で答えなさい。

(1) マヤ族が飲んでいた *xocolatl* にはカカオの他に何が入っていましたか。

(2) 現代の食品研究者はどのようなチョコレート製品を作っていますか。具体例を2つあげ、それぞれ20字以内で書きなさい。

- 8 英語で書かれた次の日本の民話を読み、その内容を句読点を含め100字から120字以内で要約しなさい。

Once upon a time, in a Japanese mountain inn, there was a *greedy *innkeeper. She was always thinking about money.

One day, a rich man stopped at the inn. The innkeeper looked at the guest's fat wallet and thought, "Oh, I want to have all that money he has!" The rich man requested the most expensive room at the inn. Then, he went up to his room to dress for dinner. Now, all around the inn there grew delicious *Japanese ginger plants. In Japan, there is a saying that eating too many ginger *buds makes you stupid and *forgetful. This gave the innkeeper an idea. "This evening for dinner I'll serve ginger bud *tempura*!" she thought. "Then, when the rich man leaves in the morning, he'll be forgetful and leave his wallet!" She ran into the kitchen and started cooking up the most delicious ginger bud *tempura* she had ever made.

Later that evening, the rich man came down the stairs and requested dinner. The innkeeper was very happy because the rich man ate a lot of ginger buds. "Delicious!" said the rich man loudly. After he finished his dinner, he went to bed and was very happy. His stomach was full of ginger buds.

The next morning, the innkeeper said goodbye to the rich man. As soon as he was out of sight, she raced up to his room. She looked all over the room for the wallet, but she couldn't find it. Suddenly, she noticed a piece of paper on the floor. It was the rich man's *bill. He had forgotten to pay it! She ran after him, down the stairs, out the front door, and up the road until she was out of breath, but the rich man was already far, far away.

[注] greedy 欲深い innkeeper 宿屋の主人 Japanese ginger plants ミヨウガ
buds 芽 forgetful 忘れっぽい、忘れやすい bill 請求書、勘定(書)